TEXT IN MANUSCRIPT AND PRINT

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The manuscripts in this exhibition range in date from the 11th to the 20th century and in subject from humanities to the sciences. Prior to the invention of printing in Europe texts were transmitted in hand-written copies prepared by scribes, in many cases from other manuscript copies, with varying degrees of accuracy, legibility and beauty. After the invention of printing manuscript books persisted for various reasons. In the 15th and 16th centuries some wealthy collectors preferred the magnificently decorated manuscript to the plainer printed book. As long as censorship presented a very real threat some texts were circulated in handwritten copies until they could safely be printed. By the 20th century the manuscript book as such virtually disappeared and handwritten texts are usually an author's work prior to publication. In many cases to-day a typescript may be the original form of an author's text and the elegance of the earlier forms is rarely seen.

Case 1 The Codex Torontonensis is a late 11th century manuscript of the four Gospels in Greek. Decoration is in the Byzantine tradition but is limited to a headpiece and initial letter at the beginning of each of the Gospels. Palaeographically the manuscript has been related to one in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris which is dated 1070.

Of PETRUS LOMBARDUS' Sententiarum it has been said that the author "had a remarkable gift for gathering up and presenting in clear systematic form the thoughts of others freed from irrelevant and unimportant details. While containing little or nothing that was new, the compend, for all its limitations, was an extraordinary and convenient summary of the Catholic faith of that day, all the more useful because of its very lack of originality. It was no accident that it became very soon and remained for centuries thereafter the great theological handbook of the West". Petrus Lombardus was born about 1100 and died about 1160; he was a pupil of Abelard and Bishop of Paris, 1159-60. The manuscript copy of the Sententiarum is the work of an unknown French scribe of the late 13th century. The first printed edition of the work appeared about 1468 the work of an unknown printer in Strassburg. It is the oldest printed book in the University of Toronto Library.

Case 2 Possibly written within the lifetime of the author, ST. THOMAS AQUINAS, this manuscript is one of a group produced from two exemplars in Paris during the latter half of the thirteenth century. It is thought that Aquinas composed the work, along with several other commentaries on the books of Aristotle, during the period 1260 to 1269 when he resided in Naples. It is known that he returned to Paris late in 1269 and remained there until 1271 and probably manuscripts of his new works, including this one, were copied and circulated immediatly.

The editor of the Leonine edition of Aquinas' works (also exhibited), the standard modern scholarly edition, compared the texts of some thirty-one manuscripts of the Commentary on the Ethics, but did not, unfortunately, have access to this one. It is of particular textual importance because it has been very carefully corrected throughout in a contemporary hand, omitted passages having been supplied.

This manuscript is a classical example of the beautiful handwriting called 'litera Parisiensis' and has unusually fine decoration for a work of this kind. The larger capitals are alternately in red or blue with penwork of the opposite colour and the smaller capitals are stroked in yellow. Some seventy grotesques of human and animal heads have been added to the extended upper strokes of letters at the tops of the columns.

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The REV. JAMES FORBES (1629?-1712) was a Non-Conformist minister Gloucester, England between 1654 and 1712 and at his death he bequeathed his considerable library to the church. The library after surviving various near disasters was acquired by the University of Toronto Library and included amongst the books are various manuscript sermons or sermon notes by Forbes himself. Because of his refusal to conform he was twice imprisoned and moved to London where he survived both the plague in 1665 and the Great Fire in 1666. When the dissenters were set free in 1672 he returned to Gloucester but suffered much harrassment and for five years retired elsewhere returning only in 1687 on the passing of the Toleration Act. The library consisted of about 1600 printed books and pamphlets in addition to the manuscript material.

Case 3 The manuscript life of Robert de Bethune, Bishop of Hereford, 1131-48, was written almost certainly in the monastery of Llantony Secunda near Gloucester, England, in the first half of the 13th century. The author was WILLIAM DE WYCUMBE (fl. 1160), chaplain to Robert de Bethune and later the fourth prior of the monastery of Llantony Secunda. The life has been printed only once as a part of Henry Wharton's Anglia sacra, 1691, and for this printing a 12th century manuscript in Lambeth Palace Library was used. The text of the 13th century manuscript shown agrees closely with that printed by Wharton from the earlier manuscript.

A late 13th century manuscript of English origin of a Confirmatio Chartarum, that is a charter of letters patent proceeding from the crown, is shown together with the text printed as a statute and published in London by John Baskett in 1735. In this printing the so-called English Black letter type is still used for the vernacular text, Roman type for the original Latin.

Case 4 The manuscript copy of THOMAS HOBBES' (1588-1679) True and perspicuous explication of ye elements of lawes natural and politicquall is an example of a text initially too dangerous to print in the 17th century and therefore circulated in manuscript. This copy was made by Francis Hillen at Yarmouth and Gisleham (Suffolk) between January 1651/52 and December 1653. The book was mentioned by Hobbes as having been written in 1640 but it was not published until 1650 in two separate volumes, De corpore and Humane nature. Shown with these is an unpublished manuscript in Hobbes' handwriting, the Latin poem De motibus solis, aetheris, & telluris.

SIR GEORGE BUCK, Master of the Revels from 1610 to 1622, wrote his History of Richard III before 1619 but it was not published until after his death. He attempted to correct the work of Sir Thomas More on which Holinshed based his history and to defend Richard from what he considered untrue and libellous accounts. After Sir George Buck's death his papers

fell into the hands of his great nephew, George Buck and the latter apparently had several copies of the History of Richard III made of which this is one. The writing is that of a scribe with some corrections in Buck's own handwriting. The text was published in 1646 as by "Geo. Buck, Esquire" thus carrying the implication that it was the work of the great nephew rather than that of his great uncle, Sir George Buck.

For many years believed to be the work of Fenestella (49 B.C.-21 A.D.) De magistratibus sacerdotiisque Romanorum was later proved to be the work of ANDREA DOMENICO FIOCCO, an Italian jurist and papal secretary who died in 1452. The manuscript copy is probably late 15th century; the printed text shown was published in Cologne in 1533 by J. Soter. The work was frequently reprinted as late as the 18th century.

Case 5 ALBERT OF SAXONY, who had held various official offices in the University of Paris, was instrumental in the founding of the University of Vienna and became the first rector there. He took with him to Vienna a detailed knowledge of Parisian science, the most advanced of the period. In 1366 he became Bishop of Halberstadt, a position he held for the rest of his life.

Albert was one of the most important Mediaeval commentators on the scientific works of Aristotle and with Buridan and Oresme introduced the concept of 'impetus' with regard to freely falling bodies. He accounted for the acceleration of a falling body by the notion of an accumulation of impetus. Acceleration he incorrectly considered proportional to the distance of fall although he implies the correct solution (speed increasing in proportion to time). Galileo later encountered the same problem, eventually arriving at the correct solution.

This manuscript, nearly contemporary with the author, may be the oldest dated extant manuscript of this text. It was first published in 1481 at Pavia and re-issued twice before 1500. The colophon of the manuscript reveals that the scribe was a student at the University of Siena and he may be identified with a Mateo de Bonettis, who sold the volume in October 1414. At the end of the fifteenth century the manuscript was in the library of St. Dominic of Perugia.

The 1516 printed text edited by G. Lokert Scoti has been lent for the exhibition by the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, University of Toronto.

ROGER COTES, a brilliant mathematician and experimental scientist, held the position of Plumiam Professor of Astronomy and Natural History at Trinity College, Cambridge from 1706 until his death at the age of thirty-four in 1716. He edited the second, revised edition of Newton's Principia, which appeared in 1713, having contributed many of the most valuable revisions himself. As editor he was required to mediate between Richard Bentley and Newton and thus must have possessed one of the most even-tempered dispositions of his time. Newton commented, on the occasion

of his untimely demise, that 'had Cotes lived we might have learned something'.

These lectures were not published until long after Cotes' death when his cousin, Robert Smith, who succeeded him as Plumian Professor, gathered together the manuscript. Smith was motivated to publish the lectures, he says in the introduction, by them having been 'frequently lent out to be transcribed; by which means a copy lately falling into the hands of a bookseller, was intended to have been printed without my knowledge'.

This manuscript copy was made by, or for, William, Viscount Bateman, whose bookplate and signature appear in the volume.

The manuscript and the printed text are open at the section where Cotes is discussing the pressure of fluids. While both texts correspond closely in a general sense there are substantive textual variants between the two. The diagram which appears with the text in the manuscript is placed as an engraving at the end of the published book. The notes by Robert Smith which accompany the printed text are not of course present in the manuscript.

After graduation from the University of Toronto in 1916 with his M.B. degree, SIR FREDERICK BANTING began practice as a surgeon in London, Ontario and it was there that he conceived the idea that was the basis for his work leading to the discovery of insulin as a treatment for diabetes. In 1922 his thesis for the M.D. degree was on the Internal secretion of the pancreas and that same year he delivered an address at the Academy of Medicine on his work. This was the first public pronouncement on the research he and his associates were carrying out. Shown is the manuscript of his address together with a copy of the printed text and one of the notebooks kept on the experimental work being done. The Nobel prize which was awarded to him jointly with Dr. Macleod was shared by Sir Frederick with Dr. Charles Best whom he considered equally responsible for the work they had done. Sir Frederick Banting carried on research of various medical problems until his death in a plane crash in 1941.

Case 6 DAVID THOMPSON was born in Westminster, England, in 1770 and after seven years' schooling at the Grey Coat School was bound over to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1784 for seven years. He was sent out to Churchill and from that trading post served at various others before he left the Company in May 1797 to join the North-West Company. In those years he had travelled over nine thousand miles, mapping and surveying in addition to trading for the Company. With the North-West Company he continued to travel and survey the western country until the summer of 1812 when he took up residence in Quebec to prepare his map of western Canada for the North-West Company. Between 1816 and 1826 he was engaged in the survey of the boundary between the United States and Canada. The last years of his life prior to his

death in 1857 were spent in writing the Narrative of his explorations in western America, 1784-1812, using the journals and notes he had kept during those years. The manuscript of the Narrative was acquired by James Burr Tyrrell who edited it for publication by the Champlain Society in 1916. It was presented to the University of Toronto Library by Mr. Tyrrell.

OWEN STANLEY was the second officer on H.M.S. Terror in charge of astronomical and magnetic observations at the time the unpublished watercolour drawings were made. The purpose of the voyage as outlined by the Admiralty was "to trace the northern boundary of the North American continent form "Prince Regent's Inlet as far as the western mouth of Fury and Hecla Strait", also from "Prince Regent's Inlet to the mouth of the River Back and ... the main shore as far as Point Turnagain of Franklin: to cross the strait which is supposed to separate the continent of America from the islands to the northern end of it, tracing the shore from the farthest point of Captain James Ross's discovery, and if time will allow, to prceed from thence to the ... position of the northern magnetic pole". This was an impossible task with the men and equipment provided and the expedition narrowly escaped complete disaster from the ice during the winter.

Shown also is Owen Stanley's manuscript journal and a copy of Captain Back's Narrative of an expedition in H.M.S. Terror, undertaken with a view to geographical discovery on the Arctic shores in the years 1836-7. (London, 1838)

Case 7 GIROLAMO BENIVIENI (born about 1453, died 1542), Florentine humanist, was a friend of Pico de la Mirandola and also of Savonarola. In the collection of letters in the Thomas Fisher Library are three to members of the Medici family. The one shown was written to Lucrezia de' Medici Salviati, 8 November 1513 and contains a poem written as prose. The letters were first published in La Bibliofilia with editing by Olga Zorzi Pugliese. Also shown is a manuscript copy of Benivieni's verse translation and commentary on the Penitential Psalms with manuscript corrections in Benivieni's hand. For comparison there is also the printed text in the Psalmi Penitentiali di David tradocti in lingua Fiornetina et commentati per Hieronymo Benivieni (Florence, 1505?)

Two typescripts exist of D.H. LAWRENCE'S Women in love, the one displayed here and one at the University of Texas. In each case some pages are top copy and others carbon copy but are Lawrence's original typescript which he made himself. In both, some corrections are in Lawrence's hand and some in Frieda Lawrence's hand; in this copy there is a preponderance of Frieda Lawrence's corrections and in many cases she is copying out corrections made by Lawrence himself in the Texas copy. Lawrence needed two typescripts, one for Catherine Carswell and other friends, and one for Pinker and the publishers. This copy was

probably the one for Catherine Carswell because it contains some notes initialled D.C., i.e. Donald Carswell, who was a barrister, and in at least one case offering advice of a legal nature.

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS inscribed his poem "Oil and blood" in de Vincheles Payen-Payne's copy of the Second book of the Rhymers' Club January 20, 1928. It was included in his The winding stair in the following year, 1929. The copy of the book is signed by Arthur Symons and also contains a poem by G.A. Greene.

Case 8 The University of Toronto Library has acquired papers of a good number of Canadian writers; of these only three are represented here. Undoubtedly the most widely known is MAZO DE LA ROCHE whose Jalna series has been translated into a great many foreign languages and published in many editions. The first of the series was, of course, Jalna, which won the Atlantic Monthly prize in 1927 and appeared first in the Atlantic Monthly in the issues from May to October 1927. The first book appearance was the same year. Ellery Sedgwick as editor of the Atlantic Monthly press first informed her that she had won the prize and continued to take a great interest in her work afterward. Miss De la Roche wrote her books in pencil on a pad of paper held on her knee with very little later correction.

Perhaps the best known of HUGH MACLENNAN'S novels, also his first, is Barometer Rising first published in 1941. It is a description of eight days climaxed by the devastating Halifax explosion of 1917. Shown is the corrected typescript and a copy of the 1941 edition.

Another first novel is MARGARET ATWOOD'S Edible woman published in 1969. Previous to it she had published three volumes of verse, for one of which she received the Governor General's award. She is a graduate of the University of Toronto and has also been writer in residence at the University. Shown is a section of the first draft of the Edible woman, the text of which was much altered before printing.